

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 8414—Geol. 88-81-6, dated 20th January 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 4 (2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned license Form "L" under Rule 88, Schedule I, Article 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time together with the set of rules attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, be introduced. The new form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L" (Vide annexure).

By Order

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FORM L:

RULE 88:

(Article 9 of Schedule I.)

License to Manufacture Gunpowder, Class I, up to a maximum quantity of.....

Granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
1	2	3	4	5

Procedure.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action):

(b) The application should be accompanied by—

- (1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.
- (2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.
- (3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state—

- (1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.
- (2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.
- (3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.
- (4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.....licensed in Form 'J' of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once, in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or converted as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

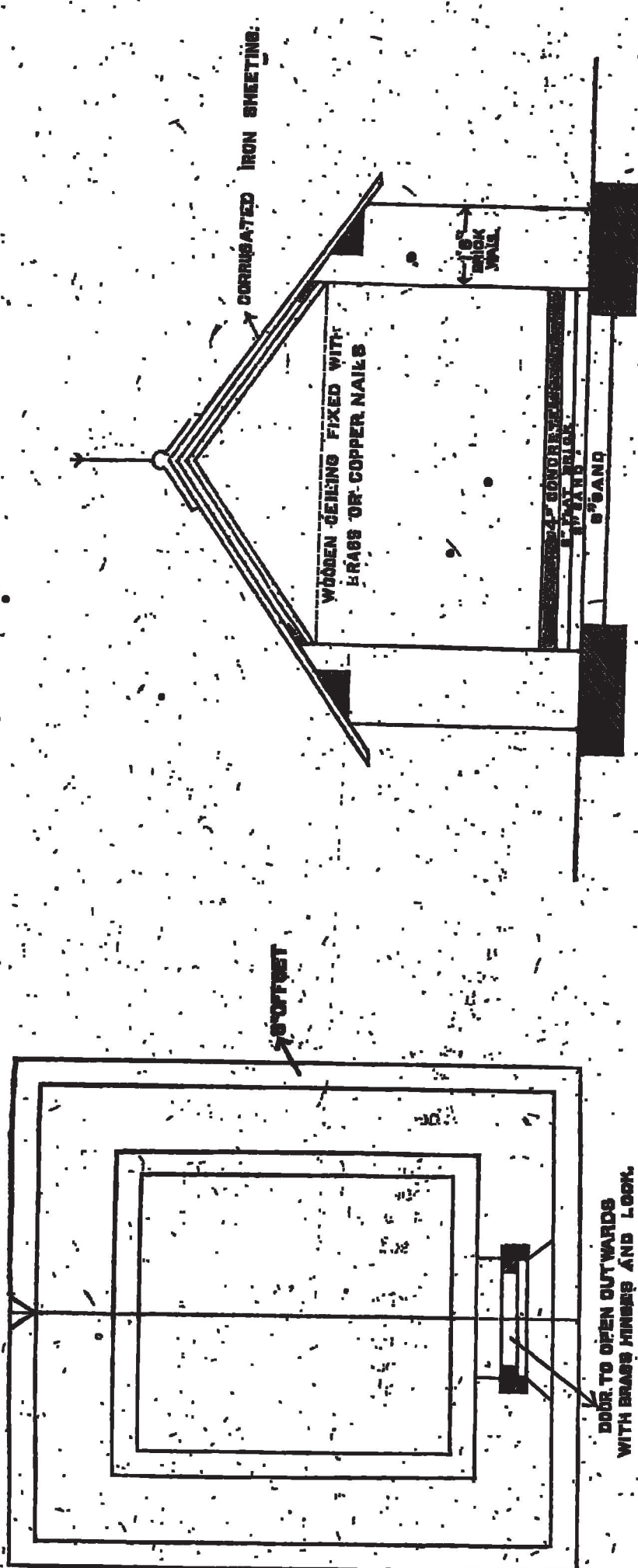
17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.



- (a) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.
- (b) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine; any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.
- (c) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

No. D. 8425—Geol. 46-81-8, dated 20th January 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 (i) of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation 1928 (I of 1928), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to substitute the appended rules for rules 1 and 2 of Chapter III in Part II of the Petroleum Rules published with Notification No. L & O. 5415—Geol. 103-22-14, dated 18th March 1924.

APPENDIX.

1. Applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the authority which can issue licenses under the rule next following.

2. (i) Licenses—

- (a) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk;
- (b) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation;
- (c) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons; and
- (d) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line

will be granted by District Magistrates concerned, except licenses required in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields, to which rule (ii) shall apply.

(ii) The licenses referred to in (i) above will be issued in the case of the Bangalore City by the Commissioner of the Municipality, of the Mysore City by the President of the Municipality and of the Kolar Gold Fields by the Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.

(iii) Licenses for the storage and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons but not exceeding 2,500 gallons will be granted by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

(iv) In all other cases, the licensing authority will be Government.

No. R. 8699—L. R. 210-82-3, dated 23rd January 1933.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the distribution of villages as noted below between, Nelavanki and Royalpadu Hoblies in the Srinivassapur Taluk is ordered—

1. Addagal	7. Kodipalli	} Transferred from Nelavanki to Royalpadu Hobli.
2. Thummalavarapalli	8. Avaganapalli	
3. Thimmarapalli	9. Challepalli	
4. Sheemakuntapalli	10. Thummalapalli	
5. Boyapalli	11. Karipalli	} Transferred from Royalpadu to Nelavanki Hobli.
6. Digavamorampalli	12. Gownapalli	
13. Sunnakal	16. Ammagaripete	
14. Jeedimakalapalli	17. Marellapalli	
15. Jinakalavaripalli	18. Mulagollapalli	

No. FL 4224, dated 24th January 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them under section 8 of the Betting Tax Regulation, 1932, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the Totalisator tax be charged at 2½ per cent.

They are further pleased to direct under section 6 of the said Regulation that the betting tax shall be charged at 8½th per cent.

No. FL 4225, dated 24th January 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Betting Tax Regulation, 1932, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall be in force in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore from the 1st day of March 1933.

No. D. 8497—Seri. 18-82-21, dated 25th January 1933.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce No. 607-T. (1) dated 3rd December 1932, regarding the question of protection to the Silk Industry to the Tariff Board is re-published for the information of the public:—

Resolution.

Tariffs.

It has been represented to the Government of India that notwithstanding the existing high revenue duty on imported raw silk the recent increase in imports of that commodity from foreign countries constitutes a grave menace to the existence of the indigenous Sericultural Industry. It has, therefore, been decided that the claims of the industry to protection

should be the subject of an enquiry by the Tariff Board. The Board is requested to examine the following questions and to make recommendations:—

- (a) Whether, having regard to the nature and extent of the competition of raw silk from foreign countries, the claim of the Sericultural Industry to protection has been established; and
- (b) if the claim is found to be established, in what form protection should be given and to what extent.

2. In making its recommendations the Board will take into account all relevant considerations including those stated in parts (b) and (c) of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th of February 1928. In particular, the Board is requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the handloom weaving industry.

3. Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board.

Order:—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London and Hamburg, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon and the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Ordered also that it be published in the Gazette of India.

By Order,
S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

No. G. 4936—Pt. 180-32-3, dated 18th January 1933.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to declare, under section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation XI of 1900, that from the 1st April 1933 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule appended to this notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hqbl	Village	Area	Name of Block	Remarks
Bangalore	Devanahalli...	Vadi-ganahalli.	Sambargidda Kaval.	Ac. 538 28	Bangalore Sambargidda Kaval Plantation Extension.	This block is situated at a distance of about 6 miles north-east to Avadi village on the left of Nandi-Kolar road and is continuous to the existing Sambargidda Kaval Plantation.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner bandh of Kanathalli village, the line runs south-east and east along the southern boundary of Kanathalli village to the junction gadi-bandh of Kanathalli and Jodi Inam Makura villages.

East.—Then the line turns south-east and runs along the western boundary of Jodi Inam Makura village to the junction gadi-bandh of Jodi Inam Makura and Ohennappanayakana Hosur villages; then south-west along the western boundary of Ohennappanayakana Hosur village to the junction gadi-bandh of Ohennappanayakana Hosur and Bodenahalli villages; then south along the western boundary of latter village to the junction gadi-bandh of Bodenahalli and Ohinnandhalli villages.

South.—Then the line turns west and runs along the northern boundary of Ohinnandhalli to the junction gadi-bandh of Ohinnandhalli and Sarva Inam Narayanaswara villages.

West.—Then north along the eastern boundary of the latter villages to its north-east gadi-bandh where it meets the south-east corner of the Bangalore Sambargidda Kaval Plantation; then in the same direction along the eastern boundary of the Bangalore Sambargidda Kaval Plantation till it meets the starting point.